

# Germans to Double Sum Offered Allies; Will Rebuild Ruins

**New Proposals Said to  
Provide for Payment of  
Hundred Billion Marks  
in Only 30-Year Period**

**Britain Optimistic  
Over Settlement**

**Session of Supreme Council  
Hurriedly Called to  
Discuss Berlin Proffer**

By Arthur S. Draper  
From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, March 6.—When the Allied ultimatum to Germany to yield or be punished expires to-morrow noon Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, will present to the Supreme Council a new proposal. Under it Germany will offer to pay the Allies double the amount of reparations that the Entente premiers refused last Tuesday, or about 100,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Allied demand drawn up at Paris last month was for 226,000,000,000 marks. The first German offer was 50,000,000,000 marks, but deductions from this, amounting to 20,000,000,000 marks, were insisted upon as credit for payments already made.

Although Berlin dispatches say that the German government is obdurate and unyielding, there is reason to believe that Dr. Simons has instructions to yield much more than he did at last week's conference.

**New German Proposals**  
It is understood that the new German proposals will suggest:

That Germany be permitted to pay part of her debts by building a large number of concrete houses in devastated parts of France and Belgium. These would be built in Germany and shipped to France, where they would be put together by a comparatively small body of German workmen. This would obviate the presence of large groups of German workmen on French soil.

That an alternate scheme be substituted for the 12 per cent tax on exports proposed by the Allied premiers. Dr. Simons will suggest that the tax, instead of being on exports, be levied on the trade balance—i. e., on the difference between the value of German exports and imports, or on some other index figure which could be decided upon in future consultation between Allied and German economic experts. As German exports increase the amount reverting to the reparations fund will increase.

That the amount of the first few annual payments be reduced, and that they be increased gradually as Germany recovers.

That the war bill shall be completely paid in not more than thirty years, instead of forty-two, as the Allied premiers had proposed.

**Unsatisfactory to French**  
Whether the new German offer will be accepted by the Allies as a basis of negotiation is problematical. To the French it is decidedly unsatisfactory, and the Paris delegates here fully expect to see a new session called to-morrow.

It is a matter of dispute whether the Allied armies will take up their advance across the Rhine. The British are more optimistic, hoping that Lloyd George, in the role of mediator that he enjoys among the Allies, can bring both sides into line.

If the Allies refuse to entertain these new proposals the German delegates will return to Berlin and the Allied military leaders will take charge. There are some who hope this will prove to be the case, but their number is smaller than it was a short time ago.

There is too much at stake to resort to military means without exhausting every possibility of an agreement through negotiation. That is the view presented by two of the government's strongest supporters in the Sunday press.

Probably the one feature of Dr. Simons' reply which will be the most unsatisfactory to the British will be the offer to pay the war bill in thirty years.

**Mathilda Steindel Ends  
Life in Lake at Chicago**

**Pianist Whose Husband Faced  
Disloyalty Charges Is Victim  
of Nervous Collapse**

**Special Dispatch to The Tribune**  
CHICAGO, March 6.—The body of Mrs. Mathilda Steindel, noted pianist and wife of Bruno Steindel, world-famous cellist, was taken from Lake Michigan to-day.

Mrs. Steindel had been suffering from a nervous collapse, brought on, it was said, by charges against her husband during the war that she had been in sympathy with the enemy. Three years ago the loyalty of herself and her husband was questioned. Mrs. Steindel was compelled to resign as principal cellist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a position he had held for twenty-seven years.

The illness of Mrs. Steindel dates from that time. Her mental condition was aggravated by worry over her daughter, Eleanor, thirteen, the victim of a mysterious malady, who has been confined to her bed for years.

Bruno Steindel, who refused to rejoin the Chicago Symphony Orchestra after his husband was convicted of disloyalty charges, is now on tour with the Chicago Opera Company.

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## Rebel Guns Are Trained On Petrograd

**Railway Service From the  
Capital to Oranienbaum  
Is Discontinued; Latter  
City Is Fired Upon**

**Reds Are in Panic;  
Commissars Flee**

**Sailors Demand Expul-  
sion of Avoroff and Ex-  
ecution of Zinovieff**

LONDON, March 6.—Confirmation of reports that Russian revolutionaries have taken possession of Kronstadt, the fortress and seaport at the head of the Gulf of Finland, near Petrograd, is given in the most recent advices received in Copenhagen by way of Helsinki, says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph to-day. The revolutionaries have made Kronstadt the center of their organization, the correspondent asserts.

"The rebels have trained the guns of the warship Petropavlovsk on Petrograd," the correspondent continues, "and have sent the icebreaker Jermak to Oranienbaum, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt. The authorities have suspended the Petrograd-Oranienbaum rail service."

**Send Envoys to Petrograd**  
The revolting sailors sent delegates to Petrograd. It is not certain whether to negotiate with the Soviet officials or to confer with fellow revolutionaries.

Moscow reports say the Bolsheviks overpowered the rebels there with the most sanguinary terrorism.

Soldiers and sailors from Kronstadt, says a dispatch to the London Times from Riga, attacked Oranienbaum Friday across the ice, but were repulsed by the batteries there. Four ships fired on Oranienbaum. The sailors have sent a message to Petrograd, demanding the expulsion of General Avoroff, the commander of the city, and the execution of M. Zinovieff, the Governor of Petrograd.

The Herald, the Labor organ, to-day printed an interview with Leonid Krassin, who has returned to London with amendments to the proposed Russo-British trade agreement. Krassin is reported to have said that, according to his latest information, "the quiet in Moscow and Petrograd, the only real trouble is in Kronstadt, but this is quite unimportant."

The newspaper also prints the following telegram from the Moscow correspondent under date of March 5: "The Kozlovsky affair presents no serious features. Lenine, speaking before the Soviet today, said: 'Only one shot has been fired in Petrograd. We have lived through far more serious crises than this.'"

PARIS, March 6.—The one-time Russian Premier, Alexander Kerensky, has received a dispatch from well-informed members of his party fully confirming the accounts already published of the revolt in Petrograd, which according to a brief late dispatch from Helsinki, the movement tends to spread and grow stronger.

**Communists in Panic**  
As regards Moscow, M. Kerensky says the counter movement appears momentary, but in the regions near the frontiers the Communists are panic-stricken. The commissars are fleeing and troops of doubtful loyalty are being disbanded.

**HELINGSFORS, Finland, March 6.**  
Advices from Reval, Estonia, say that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, has assumed the direction of the operations against the rebels being carried on against the insurgents.

**Kronstadt Was Base of  
All Past Rebellions**

**Ancient and Picturesque Fort  
Effectuated Kerensky's Fall;  
Now Threatens Bolsheviks**

Kronstadt, the island fortress protecting the city of Petrograd, is the most picturesque revolutionary center in Russia. The sailors of the Baltic fleet, once called by Trotsky "the beauty and pride of the revolution," are probably the most restless element of all the revolutionary factions in Russia.

The sailors were practically the first to join the revolution in March 1917, to overthrow the Czar, and created a great deal of trouble for the Kerensky government during its infancy.

**Cites Danger of War**  
"Father Duffy and his colleagues are dedicated to the cause of peace. Don't they see the danger of war? Can't they see that the four-year struggle has been a waste of time and money? The actions of the German-Americans and the Irish-Americans are playing into the hands of the enemy, and I think, though I hate to say it, that it is a matter of time when they will differ without doing great harm to the best constructive features of the act. But to give serious thought to scrapping the act in the hands of our most deadly ones—the men who, masking as Americans interested in the marine, are actually working for the enemy."

**Police Add 'Big' Finale to Act  
Of Students on 5th Ave.; 4 Held**

Four freshmen of New York University were locked up in the West Forty-second Street police station yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct after they had entertained a large Sunday throng at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and another later at Columbus Circle. The two entertainments were enlivened by a side-splitting entre-act, in which two large traffic policemen chased the four young men through the corridors of the Public Library, and finally lost their victims when they ran through the revolving doors at the Forty-second Street entrance to the building.

The four students, who told the police that they were being initiated to the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity, described themselves as Harry Stall, sixteen years old, of 1320 Fifty-second Street; Samuel Langer, seventeen years old, of 2223 Benson Avenue; George Shapiro, seventeen years old, of 7619 Twentieth Avenue, and Harry Malter, sixteen years old, of 2820 Twentieth Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

The boys were driven to the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity house in Brooklyn in a large black touring car early yesterday afternoon. An hour later the same touring car drew up to the Forty-second Street entrance of the Public Library in Manhattan. An ultra-modern girl, with her ears hidden, in the company of "Dennis" Rum, a blue law Quaker and a small boy, carrying a cane and dressed in the fashion of little Lord Fauntleroy, left the car. The four went to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, where the girl began a speech on the "Cosmetic Uge."

A few minutes later a crowd of more than a thousand Sunday strollers was gathered in the park, and the crowd, which increased momentarily, threatened to overwhelm the entertainers. The four masquerading students were forced to seek refuge in the Public Library.

By this time they had incurred the wrath of two traffic policemen, who followed them into the library and attempted to drag them from their sanctuary. A lively chase through the first and second corridors of the building followed. Finally the four students dashed to the Forty-second Street entrance of the building and were whirled through the revolving door to their machine, which stood waiting at the corner.

Little Lord Fauntleroy dropped his cane in the door, which put the revolving apparatus of the door out of commission, and resulted in the escape of the quartet.

They were arrested half an hour later, however, as they were addressing a large gathering of students in the Public Library, who had been informed to be on the look-out for the masqueraders.

## Pershing Stadium May Be Bullfight Arena

PARIS, March 6.—The Pershing Stadium here may be used as a bullfight arena by Easter, according to newspaper reports. Toreadors and bulls, it is said, will be brought from Spain. The bulls, however, may not be killed.

Promoters of the contemplated bullfights say that provisional approval of the project already has been obtained from the Minister of the Interior. The upkeep of Pershing Stadium costs the city of Paris 100,000 francs a year.

## Gibbs Accuses Irish Clergy as War Breeders

**Says They Are Playing With  
Hell Fire and Charges  
Attempts to Start Row  
Between Britain and U. S.**

**Police Subdue Hecklers**

**Father Duffy Lectures in a  
Nearby Hall; Erin Sympathizers  
Parade Broadway**

Sir Philip Gibbs gave another lecture on the Irish situation last night, this time warning Irish clergymen in this country that they were "playing with hell fire" in encouraging those who desired war between the United States and Great Britain.

His lecture was delivered in the Casino Theater. A few blocks away, in the Selwyn Theater, the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 105th Infantry in France, was making a reply to the address Sir Philip delivered a week ago at Carnegie Hall amid the jeers of Irish revolutionaries.

Irish sympathizers with pamphlets and placards paraded Broadway outside the Casino, and there were a score or so inside who occasionally interrupted the speaker. Forty patrolmen were on guard, however, under Inspector Boettler and Captain Howard, and the hecklers subsided as soon as a patrolman approached them.

Although interrupted, Sir Philip was not the center of such a storm of abuse as he was in London. His audience frequently broke out into threats against his hecklers, and on one occasion Inspector Boettler stepped to the front of a box and delivered himself as follows to those in the front of the house who had been yelling "Put him out!" at a heckler:

"You folks keep quiet, too. If anybody starts anything he'll be put out all right."

In the estimation of the inspector nobody started anything and nobody was put out.

**Holds Father Duffy Unwise**  
Sir Philip's warning to the clergymen who played with fire was in direct reference to the meeting Father Duffy was addressing. By this time, he said, Father Duffy undoubtedly had learned a good many things about him, and he supposed to say a thing or two about Father Duffy.

"I think he is a great gentleman," said Sir Philip, "and a fine sportsman, but he is on the side of evil and not of good in this particular matter. I cannot see how Catholic priests can reconcile their faith and belief in the Master's word with this incident to physical force by the Sinn Fein."

"Father Duffy, like other clergymen, knows the horror and senselessness of war. I think that he and the other Catholic priests in America are extraordinarily unwise in raising funds for the Sinn Fein and inciting hatred against England."

"Father Duffy and the other Irish clergy in this country who keep stirring up these old, bad fires of hate, are doing no service to humanity. I have read Sinn Fein pamphlets here which are a direct incitement to war between the United States and England. If there ever should be war between these two nations—and I know there never will be—that will be the end of civilization and the end of Christianity."

**Clashes Danger of War**  
"Father Duffy and his colleagues are dedicated to the cause of peace. Don't they see the danger of war? Can't they see that the four-year struggle has been a waste of time and money? The actions of the German-Americans and the Irish-Americans are playing into the hands of the enemy, and I think, though I hate to say it, that it is a matter of time when they will differ without doing great harm to the best constructive features of the act. But to give serious thought to scrapping the act in the hands of our most deadly ones—the men who, masking as Americans interested in the marine, are actually working for the enemy."

**No Wrongdoing by Officials**  
Now, mistakes have been made. Let's admit they were. But after diligent inquiry the investigators failed to develop any wrongdoing among the high officials. Notwithstanding a series of slanderous statements which persistently followed the various developments of the inquiry, for that slimy trail this country will pay dearly: I can't find a single word of legislation. Why any one should seriously consider jeopardizing the merchant marine act of 1920 because of what developed in the inquiry is beyond me. To scrap the wise piece of legislation is a step in the wrong direction and one so fraught with serious consequences as to warrant strong protests from those who believe in a merchant marine of course, some difference of opinion may be found as to several features of the administrative side of the law. Whether the board should have seven or five members or only one, which is a matter which men may differ without doing great harm to the best constructive features of the act. But to give serious thought to scrapping the act in the hands of our most deadly ones—the men who, masking as Americans interested in the marine, are actually working for the enemy."

**33 Killed in Mutiny  
In Hungarian Garrison**

**Slaying of Two Officers as Protest  
Ends in Execution  
of Mutineers**

VIENNA, March 6.—A mutiny among members of the Hungarian garrison at Raab, resulting in the killing of two officers and the execution of thirty-one mutineers, is reported in dispatches received here.

According to the press accounts, the trouble started when fogging of several soldiers was ordered by Baron Rivas and Count Vay. Other soldiers protested against the fogging and shot to the hands of our foes—our most deadly ones—the men who, masking as Americans interested in the marine, are actually working for the enemy."

**Pronounced Quake Recorded**  
WASHINGTON, March 6.—An earthquake described as "pronounced," and at an estimated distance of 2,100 miles from Washington, was recorded to-day in the Georgetown University seismological observatory. Beginning at 2:35 a. m., the disturbance lasted until 3:25 a. m., reaching its maximum intensity at 2:44 a. m.

## Retain 1920 Marine Act, Benson Urges

**Asserts One Conclusion  
of Congressional Invest-  
igation Strikes Direct-  
ly at Progressive Law**

**Demands Fair Test  
Of Entire Statute**

**Says Merchant Fleet Is  
Now Safely Launched  
for Lasting Success**

By Admiral William S. Benson  
Chairman United States Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, March 6.—I believe that no man ever got anywhere whose aim wasn't straight. The man who uses a gun knows this too well. The man who attempts to influence public opinion learns it sooner or later in his career. I began my training in the navy when I was a stripling. Forty-seven years of continuous service has only served to emphasize the first lesson I learned—shoot straight. A steady aim does the trick.

That may seem a strange way of beginning a discussion of shipping matters, but it is apropos to what I wish to emphasize. And that is the splendid result of our straight aim, which began in 1916 with the passage of the shipping act—the straight aim to have a real merchant marine. The urge of war brought us to the front as the greatest shipbuilding country in history. Inspired by world needs we broke all records in ship construction. To-day we have a real merchant marine.

With war needs to meet we stood the test. We had the most trained fleet of ships sufficient to carry nearly a million of our fighting men to the shores of Europe. Approximately 95 per cent of the supplies and munitions went across the Atlantic flying the American flag. I believe this fact should be kept in mind in any discussion bearing upon the work accomplished by the United States Shipping Board.

**Criticism Proved Useful**  
The work of that board came in for a great deal of criticism during the Congressional investigation. Much of this criticism served a constructive purpose. I can speak of this Shipping Board probe without a trace of party spirit. At most of the time my term of office was a time of great difficulty. I have often referred to as one of the best evidences of progress in marine legislation this country has had placed on the statute books.

When you remember that the Congressional investigating committee in its final report declared the work of the Shipping Board, as a whole, "the most remarkable achievement of the act," you will be inclined, I am quite sure, to my views, reached only after due and deliberate consideration of the subject from the time my term began early in March last year I put all my heart into the work that lay before me as chairman of the Shipping Board. I have not been able to do so much as I would have liked to do, but I believe I have done what I could.

Colonel Roosevelt did not involve himself in the difference between his ship and the Secretary of War Weeks, except on this point of having the Navy League fight with renewed vigor against pacifism. Mr. Weeks having advanced some other ideas as to what campaign could now best be served by the Navy League.

**Jusserand Joins Talk**  
"I notice in all this talk about disarmament," observed Ambassador Jusserand, "that the name of Mr. Denby is just the proper size—neither too large nor too small."

The curious thing about the sharp difference between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Denby as to the size of the navy is that while both men stated their convictions with the utmost positiveness, both moved pleasantly later, so that, while no doubt was left that each would do his utmost to persuade President Harding and Congress to follow his ideas, no personal bitterness seems likely to ensue.

Mr. Denby, incidentally, made his points with an oratorical ring which brought the diners upon their toes. He is a very generally expressed to-day, in comment on his speech, that he has not been better known as a campaign speaker. Equipped with a very powerful voice, an impressive manner and with a remarkable command of language, no one can understand that he was not one of the headliners of the last campaign.

Mr. Weeks made his points, just as he did in debates in the Senate when he was a member of that body, as though he were sitting at a directors' table of a big corporation, or in a personal conversation.

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## Harding to Call Council Of Allies to Promote His World Association Plan

**Size of Navy  
Brings First  
Cabinet Rift**

**Washington Agog as Den-  
by Wants to Outdo Eng-  
land and Weeks Takes  
Flat Issue With Him**

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The first open difference in the Harding Cabinet on a great question of public policy has already arisen. It is on the size of the navy.

Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby is in favor of a navy as large or larger than that of Great Britain. He made the perfectly flat statement, mentioning Great Britain, late last night at the Navy League dinner.

Secretary of War John W. Weeks, whose indorsement really put Mr. Denby in the Cabinet, after listening to this statement, took sharp issue with it, declaring he favored a navy as large as that of any nation with which this country might be involved in war. He waved aside the possibility of a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Denby, in dwelling on the size of the British navy, laid stress on the improbability of ever having a war with Great Britain, but said if he were asked why our navy should be as large as that of Great Britain he would reply with a Yankee question, "Why not?"

**Difference Stirs Capital**  
Washington is agog to-day over this sharp difference of opinion between the two men in charge of the national defense portfolios. The interest is intensified because of the fact that the Senate has just talked to death the navy bill, and every indication is that when the new Congress is called the fight against going on with the dreadnought program will be renewed with all the enthusiasm, and perhaps with a greater following, than the movement had in the Congress just ended.

At the moment of the navy bill, Mr. Denby and Mr. Weeks had the more popular side of the controversy in Congress. New members of both houses, just elected in November, were especially sympathetic with the idea of cutting governmental expenses in order to reduce taxes in every possible quarter. The two big things in their minds, are the army and navy.

Very interesting in this connection—as applied to the new Senators and Representatives from the Middle West—is the comment of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who after Mr. Denby and Mr. Weeks had concluded. He warned the Navy League that pacifism was putting up its head in this country, in one guise or another, and that the function of the league was to fight it.

**Heavy Guard Fulle**  
Extraordinary precautions were taken on these trips. Parties of soldiers motored in advance, General Cumming following in his own car with two soldiers sitting behind him. An armored car with machine guns ready brought up the rear. Outside the courthouse during the proceedings of the court, the hotel where the general ate lunch and in the streets traversed by him between the courthouse and the hotel, large detachments stood guard. The previous attempts had been made to ambush General Cumming.

A heavy fire was opened on the conveyance yesterday from high ground on both sides of the road. The driver of the first car was seriously wounded by the first volley and the car plunged into a ditch. All the soldiers left the cars and went into action, but the armored car, in endeavoring to pass that of General Cumming, ran into the ditch. General Cumming was hit in the head shortly after leaving his car and died instantly. The firing went on for an hour, during which a lieutenant also was killed.

A party from the head of the conveyance succeeded in working to the flank of the attackers, but before an effective fire could be opened the latter had fled. Few of the faces of the ambushing party could be seen as the fight proceeded, the slopes on each side of the road being thickly covered with bushes. Mines had been laid, but they failed to explode.

**500 in Ambushing Party**  
LONDON, March 6.—Five hundred men took part in the ambush of a military conveyance Saturday afternoon in Clonbanin, County Cork, in which a general, another officer and two privates were killed, says a Dublin dispatch to the Central News to-day. The conveyance consisted of five or six lorries and an armored car.

The first two cars of the conveyance were blown up by a mine and a fierce fight followed in which an hour ensued, according to the dispatch. Then the armored car managed to reach Kanturk, at 2:44 a. m.

**Harding's World Plan  
Stated in Inaugural**  
President Harding's summary of his international peace policy as expressed in his inaugural message follows:

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments."

In translating humanity's new concept of righteousness, justice, and its hatred of war, into recommended action we are ready most heartily to unite but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty."

**Gen. Cumming,  
Head of Mallow  
Court, Is Slain**

**500 Sinn Fein Ambush Con-  
voy, Officer's Armored  
Car Goes Into Ditch, He  
Abandons It and Is Shot**

**Firing Lasts One Hour**  
Ambuscade Third Laid for  
Kerry Commandant; Road  
Mined at Scene of Fight

CORK, March 6.—Brigadier General Cumming, commander of the Kerry military area, was one of the two officers killed in the ambush of a military conveyance in Clonbanin, County Cork, Saturday afternoon.

General Cumming was president of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent shooting of railway men in Mallow.

BELFAST, March 6.—Brigadier General Cumming, who was killed at Clonbanin Saturday when a military conveyance was ambushed, had his headquarters in the barracks at Buttavane, some miles to the northeast of the scene of the ambush. Recently General Cumming had motored each morning to Mallow, where he presided over the court of inquiry into the murder there recently of Mrs. King, wife of County Inspector King, and the shooting of railway men after the murder.

Extraordinary precautions were taken on these trips. Parties of soldiers motored in advance, General Cumming following in his own car with two soldiers sitting behind him. An armored car with machine guns ready brought up the rear. Outside the courthouse during the proceedings of the court, the hotel where the general ate lunch and in the streets traversed by him between the courthouse and the hotel, large detachments stood guard. The previous attempts had been made to ambush General Cumming.

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**Spared Wilson Embarrassment**  
Thereafter Mr. Harding and his staff took extreme care that he had no conferences with any one that might be construed by unfriendly critics as conferences with representatives of foreign powers. Frequently the President said that he avoided such contacts through a desire to spare Mr. Wilson needless embarrassment.

The President no longer need for such precautions, however, and President Harding is understood to be eager for searching discussions with Allied ambassadors on the subject of disarmament. The President was up early this morning and departed soon after breakfast for a motor ride to Grasslands, a country club on the outskirts of the District of Columbia. There he met Senator Frederic C. Davis, of West Virginia, who was the members.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jennings, of Columbus, Ohio, and several kindreds of the Hardings are still house guests at the Executive Mansion.

Early this afternoon the President, with Mr. Jennings, went out on the south lawn of the White House to improve the lawn with the dog, Laddie Boy, his new Alreidae. Laddie, however, was out on a leash held by a negro White House messenger, doing his canine best to improve the lawn. The first dog of the land had a dignity commensurate with his high place. The President, not finding his dog, then strolled among the tree-covered knolls, where in a few weeks every capital youngster who can get there will be rolling Easter eggs.

Former Texas Hosts Pay Call  
Among the visitors at the White House to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Scobie, of San Antonio, Tex., former

THE WEATHER

Probably rain and colder to-day; to-morrow unsettled; probably rain; fresh shifting winds, becoming east. Full report on last page.

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